

Specification Amendments:

Please amend the specification as indicated:

Please replace paragraph [0018] with the following paragraph.

[0018] The composite material generally includes a polymer material and inductively-heatable particles, the composite material forming a matrix material. The polymer may have a carbon chain structure or a silicon chain structure. Carbon chain polymer materials may be any one of or a combination of various polymer materials such as poly(etheretherketone) (PEEK), polyetherketoneketone (PEKK), poly(etherimide) (PEI), polyphenylene sulfide (PPS), poly(sulfone) (PSU), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polyester, polyamide (PA), polypropylene (PP), polyurethane (PU), polyphenylene oxide (PPO), polycarbonate (PC), PP/MXD6™ (polymer of 1,3-benzenedimethanamine (metaxylenediamine, MXDA) and adipic acid (hereinafter referred to as “mxd”)), PP/ethylene vinyl alcohol (EVOH), polyethylene (PE), polyimide, polyamide-imide (PAI), and combinations thereof. In addition, carbon based polymers include fluorinated polymers such as fluorinated ethylene propylene (FEP), polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), tetrafluoroethylene (TFE), hexafluoropropylene (HFP), perfluoropropyl or perfluoromethyl vinyl ether, homo and copolymers having chlorotrifluoroethylene (CTFE), homo and copolymers having vinylidene fluoride (VF2), homo and copolymers having vinyl fluoride (VF), perfluoralkoxy (PFA), and combinations thereof. In one exemplary embodiment, a PTFE polymer may include polymeric modifiers, including fluoropolymers, both thermoplastic and elastomeric, such as copolymers having tetrafluoroethylene (TFE), hexafluoropropylene (HFP), perfluoropropyl or perfluoromethyl vinyl ether, homo and copolymers having chlorotrifluoroethylene (CTFE), homo and copolymers having vinylidene fluoride (VF2), homo and copolymers having vinyl fluoride (VF), and blends thereof. Exemplary polymer blends are described in U.S. Patent 5,141,800, which is included herein in its entirety. In another exemplary embodiment, a carbon based polymer material may be a polyimide.

Please replace paragraph [0021] with the following paragraph.

[0021] The inductively-heatable particles are particles that heat in the presence of an electromagnetic field. For example, a field generator containing an induction coil may be used to generate an alternating or oscillating electromagnetic field that causes the inductively-heatable particles to heat. In some exemplary cases the inductively-heatable particles or susceptors heat to a Curie temperature. The particles may be made of various materials in various shapes. Each of these materials in each of various shapes may heat to differing temperatures in the presence of oscillating electromagnetic fields having various characteristics. For example, two or more differing particle species contained in the same heating component may heat to respectively differing temperatures for a given electromagnetic field frequency and power. The particles may be formed of various materials such as ferromagnetic materials. In one exemplary embodiment, the materials may be hexagonal ferrite materials. In other embodiments, the materials may include strontium fluoride, zircalloy (zirconium alloy), and compounds stoichiometrically having two divalent cations combined with one of $\text{Ba}_1\text{Fe}_{16}\text{O}_{26}$, $\text{Ba}_2\text{Fe}_{12}\text{O}_{22}$, and $\text{Ba}_3\text{Fe}_{24}\text{O}_{41}$. Examples of these compounds are shown in Table 1, below. The divalent cations may be magnesium, cobalt, manganese, zinc, or combinations of these, among others. In exemplary embodiments, the inductively-heatable particles may be Triton® Cf-32 or FP350 by Powdertech Corp.